The Economic Benefits of Fisheries, Wildlife and Boating Resources in the State of Louisiana – 2006

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for the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The fish, wildlife and boating resources of Louisiana generate substantial benefits. Hundreds of thousands of people depend on these resources for recreation, employment and as a source of food for their families. These valuable resources, actively managed by the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, not only contribute to the standard of living and economic health of state residents, but also to the common good through state tax revenues. The major activities based on Louisiana's fish, wildlife and boating resources and their estimated economic contributions in 2006 were:

Hunting:	Retail Sales \$594 million	Total Economic Effect \$975 million	Jobs Supported 13,084	State and Local <u>Tax Revenues</u> \$62.2 million
Recreational Fishing:	\$1.06 billion	\$1.71 billion	18,122	\$114.1 million
Wildlife Viewing, Photography, and Feeding:	312.4 million	\$517.1 million	6,199	\$32.3 million
Recreational Boating:	\$981.6 million	\$1.33 billion	14,959	\$80.8 million
Commercial Fisheries:	\$1.8 billion ¹	\$2.4 billion	26,915	\$170.5 million
Alligator:	\$59.7 million ²	\$109.2 million	748	\$5.7 million
Reptile and Amphibian Collection:	\$0.72 million ²	\$0.96 million	11	\$67,900
Fur Harvests:	\$2.0 million ²	\$2.8 million	24	\$128,000
Net out Duplicate Boat Purchase Expenditures: ³	(\$200 million)	(\$293 million)	(3,362)	(\$19.4 million)
Total	\$4.61 billion	\$6.75 billion	76,700	\$446.2 million

Retail sales for Commercial Fishing include dockside sales of \$270.7 million and value added at the processing, wholesale, retail, and restaurant levels.

These values represent the sales proceeds received by the harvesters. Most processing, distribution, and retailing occur outside of Louisiana.

This adjustment removes \$200,110,669 of retail sales and adjusts the corresponding economic impacts to account for double-counting of boat purchases within the boating, recreational fishing, hunting, and wildlife-viewing results.

The RESULTS section of this report provides full details on the economic contributions of Louisiana's fish, wildlife and boating resources to the state economy. Appendix A provides quick facts comparing Louisiana's fish and wildlife resources to well-known activities and economic institutions. Please note that comparing economic impacts from this report to similar data in previous versions will result in false trends. This report used a different economic model to calculate economic impacts. The most noticeable differences are the tax revenue estimates, with the new model capturing a greater portion of revenues generated from the many rounds of economic activity and the inclusion of local tax revenues. To derive trends, please compare retail sales estimates, as these sources have not changed significantly.

INTRODUCTION

This report estimates the 2006 economic contributions of fish and wildlife related commerce and recreation managed by the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries. Included in this report are specific economic estimates for the following activities:

- Hunting, including species-specific impacts
- Recreational fishing (freshwater and saltwater)
- Non-consumptive fish and wildlife recreation (bird watching, photography, etc.)
- Recreational boating
- Commercial fishing, with breakouts for major fisheries
- Alligator harvests
- Reptile and amphibian collection, and
- Fur harvesting

For each of the above activities, estimates are provided for the total revenues or retail sales generated in 2006 and the resulting jobs, income, sales and income tax revenues and total economic (multiplied) effects that are supported by each activity within the Louisiana economy. Some of the economic impacts reported here were obtained from existing reports and updated to 2006. When existing data were not available, the economic impacts were estimated using best available data sources and economic models. The specific methods used are described in the following sections.

ECONOMIC CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

The economic benefits of outdoor recreation and resource harvests can be estimated by two types of economic measures: economic impacts and economic values. An economic impact addresses the business and financial effects resulting from some activity. Economic value measures the intrinsic value received by the user through participation in the outdoor activity. Technically, economic value measures the difference between what an individual would be willing to pay and what they actually pay for a commodity or activity. The difference is known as "consumer surplus". Only **economic impacts** are addressed in this report.

There are three types of economic impacts: direct, indirect and induced. A direct impact is created by the initial purchase made by the consumer. For example, when a person buys a shotgun for \$395 there is a direct impact to the retailer of \$395. Indirect impacts are secondary effects generated from a direct impact. For example, the retailer must purchase a replacement shotgun; a freight company must be paid to deliver the replacement shotgun; the gun manufacturer must purchase additional metals, wood, etc. for production; metal producers must buy inputs, and so on. Therefore, the original expenditure of \$395 benefits a host of other related industries. Induced impacts result from the wages and salaries paid by the directly and indirectly impacted industries. The employees of these industries spend their income on various goods and services. These expenditures in turn create a cycle of additional impacts.

The sum of the direct, indirect and induced impacts equals the total economic impact. As the original retail transaction goes through round after round of indirect and induced effects, the economic impact of the original purchase is multiplied, benefiting many industries and individuals. Likewise, the reverse is true. If a particular item or industry is removed from the economy, the economic loss is greater than the original lost retail sale. Once the original retail purchase is made, each successive round of spending is smaller than the previous round. When the economic benefits are no longer measurable, the economic impact ends.

Definitions:

Retail Sales:

For hunting, recreational fishing, boating and non-consumptive recreation, retail sales equals the dollars spent by the participants for related expenses including meals, lodging, travel and equipment.

For commercial activities (commercial fishing, alligator harvests, fur, etc.), the harvester's revenues (gross revenues), or sales proceeds, are the initial source of dollars. For commercial fishing, this is the "dockside" or "ex-vessel" value.

Total Economic

Effect:

The total cumulative effect in the economy created by successive rounds of retailer, manufacturer and others' expenditures. These successive rounds of spending generate additional economic benefits with each round. The benefits become smaller and smaller until they can no longer be measured.

Jobs:

The total number of jobs supported by the many rounds of spending described above. In this report, this figure represents the actual number of jobs, or people employed to some level, and not "full time equivalents."

Income

or Earnings:

The total wages and salaries paid to employees by all of the industries enhanced by the total rounds of spending, plus the profits and dividends earned by business owners. Income is sometimes referred to as earnings.

Tax Revenues:

The total sales and income tax revenues paid to state and local governments within Louisiana as a result of the retail sales, wages and salaries described above.

Non-Consumptive

Recreation:

The viewing of birds, wildlife and fish, including watching, photography and feeding activities, both around the home ("residential") and away from home ("non-residential").

METHODS

The methodology discussion is divided into several sections. First, the methodologies used to estimate the economic contributions of recreational fishing, hunting and non-consumptive recreation are presented. The economic estimates for these three activities were generated using the same data source and analytical procedures. Next, the methodologies used to estimate the contributions from other fish and wildlife-related activities are presented. The results are included in the following chapter.

Recreational Fishing, Hunting and Non-Consumptive Fish and Wildlife Recreation:

The expenditure data used to estimate the economic impacts from recreational fishing, hunting, and non-consumptive recreation were obtained from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's 2006 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting and Wildlife-Associated Recreation (National Survey). The National Survey is conducted approximately every five years by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the U.S. Bureau of the Census. It provides data needed by natural resource management agencies, industry and private organizations at the local, state, and national levels to assist in optimally managing natural resources. The 2006 National Survey was funded through excise taxes on hunting and fishing equipment through the Federal Aid in Sport Fish and Wildlife Restoration Acts.

The economic impacts from Louisiana recreational fishing were obtained from Sportfishing in America: An Economic Engine and Conservation Powerhouse released by the American Sportfishing Association in 2007. The hunting impacts were obtained from Hunting in America: An Economic Engine and Conservation Powerhouse released by the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies in 2007. Both of these reports were developed by Southwick Associates, Inc. using the 2006 National Survey and the methods described below for non-consumptive recreation. Additional analyses were made to generated impact estimates for specific species and for residents and non-residents. Impact estimates specific to marine recreational fishing are available from NOAA Fisheries, but they are older, do not provide comparable impacts for freshwater fishing or hunting, and could not be used for reasonable comparisons to freshwater fishing. Therefore, the NOAA marine recreational data were not used in developing this report.

The economic contributions of non-consumptive fish and wildlife recreation (wildlife watching, photography and feeding) were produced as part of this report. Based on the detailed data and economic modeling information available, accurate impact estimates were possible. The method used is separated into two primary stages:

1) Tabulate the expenditures made by recreationists (16 years old and older) from the 2006 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation, and

2) Quantify the indirect and induced effects of the consumer spending using the IMPLAN® economic modeling system to estimate jobs, income, tax revenues and total economic impacts.

1. Tabulating Expenditures

Wildlife watchers' expenditures were obtained from the National Survey and separated into resident and non-resident files. Both included information on travel-related categories such as food and lodging, and expenditures for equipment such as guidebooks and binoculars. Together, the resident and non-resident files represent all expenditures made in-state in 2006. Appendices B and C present detailed participation and expenditure estimates.

2. Applying the Economic Model

To estimate the economic impacts, the data were analyzed with the IMPLAN® input-output model. This is a change compared to earlier Louisiana economic impact reports produced by Southwick Associates where the RIMS-II economic model was used. The switch was made to take advantage of the greater versatility offered by IMPLAN®, the inclusion of tax multipliers, and to provide results comparable to economic reports produced by other sources based on the more commonly used IMPLAN® model.

The IMPLAN® model was developed by MIG, Inc. of Stillwater, Minnesota originally for use by the U.S. Forest Service. Input-output models describe how sales in one industry impact other industries. For example, once a consumer makes a purchase, the retailer buys more merchandise from wholesalers, who buy more from manufacturers, who, in turn, purchase new inputs and supplies. In addition, the salaries and wages paid by these businesses stimulate more benefits. Simply, the first purchase creates numerous rounds of purchasing. Input-output analysis tracks how the various rounds of purchasing benefit other industries and generate economic benefits.

The relationships between industries are explained through multipliers. For example, an income multiplier of .09 for industry X would indicate that for every dollar received by the industry under study, nine cents would be paid to the employees of industry X for its products or services. The IMPLAN® model provides multipliers for all major industries in the U.S. and for each state. The IMPLAN® model includes output, earnings and employment multipliers. The output multiplier measures the total economic effect created by the original retail sale. The earnings multiplier measures the total salaries and wages generated by the original retail sale. The employment multiplier estimates the number of jobs supported by the original retail sale. IMPLAN® also estimates federal, state and local tax revenues. Appendix D provides details on tax revenues by activity.

To apply the IMPLAN® model, wildlife watching expenditures were matched to the appropriate industry sector. The resulting estimates describe the salaries and wages, total economic effects, and jobs supported by the purchases made by wildlife watchers. This same process is repeated for all reported expenditures.

Recreational Boating:

There were no existing studies reporting the economic impacts of recreational boating in Louisiana. Therefore, impact estimates were generated as part of this project. The typical annual expenditures per boater were developed using data from the On-line Boating Economic Impact Model (http://marinaeconomics.com) produced by the Recreational Marine Research Center (RMRC) at Michigan State University and funded by the National Marine Manufacturers Association. This online model incorporates the amount spent per boat and per trip for different sized boats. Research conducted by the RMRC indicates that boater expenditures vary little based on a boater's state of residence. Therefore, no adjustments were made to adjust the national boating expenditures to reflect Louisiana specifically.

Data on the number of Louisiana power boats and sailboats by length in 2006 were provided by the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries as of August 10, 2006. The breakdown of boats by size was not available through December 2006. However, the total number of registered boats through December was known. Presuming that the distribution of boats by size remained the same from August to December, the number of boats of different sizes was estimated and appears in Table 1.

Table 1: Pro-rated Number of Boats Registered in Louisiana by Length and Propulsion, 2006.								
	Propuls	ion						
	Power Sail All							
Boat Length	N	N	N					
A) Under 16 feet	141,714	179	141,892					
B) 16 - 24 Feet	167,511	610	168,121					
C) 25 - 39 Feet	9,027	397	9,424					
D) 40+ Feet <u>965</u> <u>12</u> <u>977</u>								
All	319,217	1,197	320,414					

In previous versions of this report, boat lengths were separated into five different sizes -- below 16', 16-20', 21-27', 28-40' and more than 41' -- not four as in this current assessment. Only four sizes are currently provided by the economic data from RMRC. This change has shifted more boats into the lower size and spending categories, with resulting lower estimates of economic impact for recreational boating as a whole. *For this*

reason, the results from previous versions of this study are not directly comparable with this report.

The estimates of the total amount spent in Louisiana in 2006 on boating trips and for boats and equipment are presented in Tables 2 and 3.

Table 2: Total Trip Expenditures by Recreational Boaters in Louisiana, 2006					
<u>Item</u>	<u>Total</u>				
Lodging	\$22,200,000				
Marina services	\$43,200,000				
Restaurant	\$97,500,000				
Groceries	\$98,600,000				
Boat fuel	\$124,400,000				
Auto fuel	\$103,400,000				
Recreation &					
Entertainment	\$23,300,000				
Shopping	\$17,000,000				
Other goods	\$13,600,000				
TOTAL	\$543,200,000				

Table 3: Total Annual Craft Expenditures by Recreational Boaters in Louisiana, 2006				
<u>Item</u>	<u>Total</u>			
Slip Rental	\$57,300,000			
Loan Payments	\$139,100,000			
Motors	\$6,500,000			
Trailers	\$1,600,000			
Insurance	\$41,000,000			
Repairs	\$87,600,000			
Accessories	\$86,600,000			
Taxes	\$18,800,000			
TOTAL	\$438,400,000			

In Table 4 the boating expenditure data is summarized for a grand total of the amount spent on recreational boating for both trips and craft-related spending combined.

Table 4: Total Trip and Craft Spending b Boaters in Louisiana, 2006	y Recreational
,	<u>Total</u>
Number of boats	320,400
Annual craft spending per boat	\$1,368.29
Total craft (equipment & boat) spending	\$438,400,000
Average days per boat	21.4
Total boat days	6,848,800
Average trip spending per boat day	\$79.31
Total trip spending	\$543,200,000
Total craft & trip spending per boat per year	\$3,063.67
Total craft & trip spending	\$981,600,000

The economic impacts from Louisiana boating were then estimated by inputting boaters' expenditures into the same IMPLAN® economic modeling system used for the hunting, fishing and wildlife viewing estimates. Using multipliers specific to Louisiana, IMPLAN® estimated the jobs, earnings, multiplier effects and tax revenues created by boaters' retail spending. Just as for the hunting, fishing and wildlife viewing estimates, adjustments were made by the IMPLAN® process to account for boaters' expenditures that immediately leave the state and cease to have an impact on Louisiana's economy. These would include purchases made by boaters from out-of-state catalogs, payments to out-of-state insurance companies, etc. The final economic impacts are presented in Table 9 in the results section.

Notes:

1) Boat purchases made as part of a boater's hunting, fishing, or wildlife-watching activities are also included in those industry impacts presented elsewhere in this report. While this represents a double counting of the same expenditures and economic impacts, these expenditures were not removed from the individual industry impacts, as the choice to remove them from recreational boating or the other industry would be arbitrary, and would reduce the perceived importance of the chosen industry. Thus, the decision was made to leave all boat purchases in the various industry impact estimates, and then "net out" the duplicate boat purchase expenditures from the total impact summations.

2) Only vessels registered through LDWF are included in the impact estimates in this report. Due to a lack of data, the recreational boating estimates do not include impacts for non-resident boaters nor larger craft that are documented with the U.S. Coast Guard.

Commercial Fisheries:

The economic contributions of Louisiana's commercial fisheries were calculated using existing data sources. Landings data were obtained from the NOAA Fisheries website: http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/st1/commercial/landings/annual_landings.html. Landings values, which report the dollar value paid to the harvester, were obtained for all species individually for the state of Louisiana. Species were then grouped into larger categories, as shown in Table 5. Appendix E provides landings values by individual species.

Table 5: Commercial Fisheries Landings in Louisiana, 2006

\$270,689,227
\$213,600,488
\$ 1,294,147
\$ 51,359,736
\$ 4,434,856

Economic impacts from commercial fisheries were estimated using multipliers from an earlier version of this document (2003). Newer multipliers for fisheries specific to Louisiana could not be located. Multipliers were derived from the Economic Impact of the Commercial Fishing Industry in the Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic Regions (1984) by Kearney/Centaur for the Gulf and South Atlantic Fisheries Development Foundation, Inc. The Kearney/Centaur study quantified the economic contributions of commercial landings as they moved through the processing and wholesale sectors to the final retail and restaurant consumers. The study also presented the extra value added to fishery products as they moved through each sector (processing, wholesale, etc.), and the total jobs and economic activity supported by each sector. By comparing the "value added" produced within each sector to the initial ex-vessel value, ratios were obtained. These values were then used to estimate the total value added, the number of jobs supported by the trade, and the total economic activity resulting from Louisiana commercial fishery landings.

Some adjustments had to be made. First, the ratios derived in the Kearney/Centaur report estimated the economic impacts of Louisiana commercial landings on the *national* economy. No economic models could be located that modeled only the impacts that occurred within the state economy. The scope of this project, however, is to estimate economic contributions at the *state* level only. National economic analyses typically report larger impacts than state-level analyses for every dollar spent. As an industry spends its revenues (and therefore creates economic impacts), the money spent leaves the state economy sooner than it leaves the national economy, thus limiting the economic impacts

accruing to Louisiana. For example, if a Louisiana shrimp processor sells his catch to a Texas wholesaler, the economic effects on the Louisiana economy end, while the effects continue for the national economy. Not until the shrimp is sold to the final consumer or exported does the impact cease on the national economy. Recognizing this, the national commercial fishery multipliers derived from the Kearney report had to be reduced. These adjustments were made by comparing the state and national impacts of various industries for which data were available (hunting and fishing studies, specifically). The average difference between the state and national multipliers was then used to adjust the economic contributions of Louisiana's commercial fisheries to reflect state-level impacts versus national-level impacts.

Sales and income tax revenues were estimated by first averaging the ratios of tax revenues to retail sales for both recreational fishing and hunting (the only two wildlife-based resource uses for which Louisiana sales and income tax revenue estimates were available), and then applying the average ratio to commercial fishery retail sales to derive the tax dollars from commercial fisheries and related activities. Please note that this underestimates the tax revenues compared to the other activities measured in this report. The other activities rely on the IMPLAN® model to estimate tax revenues, and the IMPLAN® multipliers account for multiple rounds of economic spending in its sales tax estimates. Plus, IMPLAN® estimates include local tax revenues. The tax estimation process used for commercial fisheries does not account for these additional sales and local tax revenues. Table 10 presents the final economic impact estimates for Louisiana's commercial fisheries.

Alligator Harvests:

The economic contributions of alligator harvests were quantified by matching 2006 harvest data with information from <u>Alligator Use in the Louisiana Economy: Marsh to Market</u>, prepared by the Louisiana Sea Grant Marine Extension Program (Roberts, 2001). This document examined the economic contribution of both wild and farm harvests, egg collections, and alligator-related tourism ("swamp tours"). The economic impact of alligator-related tourism is not detailed in this report, because such impacts are (theoretically) already included as part of non-consumptive wildlife-related recreation.

Wild and farm harvest values include both hide and meat revenues. Using estimates from the Sea Grant report, ratios were developed by comparing sales (revenues) to total output (multiplied effect) and jobs. These ratios were matched with actual revenues from all farm, wild, and egg sales from the 2006 season as reported by the LDWF. The results were the total estimated economic contributions of the Louisiana alligator trade. The jobs multiplier was adjusted for inflation, recognizing that a greater number of dollars are needed each year to support a job due to inflation's eroding effects. The Roberts 2001 report did not estimate earnings (salaries, wages and profits) or state sales and income tax revenues. Earnings were estimated by applying the ratio of retail

sales-to-earnings from the commercial fishing results to alligator's retail sales (revenue). For lack of a better estimate, tax revenues were estimated by applying the average ratio of tax revenues to retail sales for recreational fishing and hunting to the sales revenues from the alligator trade. Table 11 lists the economic impact results.

A second method was used to check the validity of the alligator multipliers, specifically for meat. Meat values were crossed with the multipliers used in the commercial fisheries analysis. Compared with the multipliers used in Roberts 2001, both sets of results were very similar.

Reptile and Amphibian Collection:

The Louisiana economy also benefits from the collection of other reptiles and amphibians for human consumption, laboratory research, and the pet trade. Only exports from Louisiana are regulated. A one percent excise tax is collected on all reptile and amphibian exports. In 2006, the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries collected \$7,168.51, translating into a total value of exports of approximately \$716,851. The value of shipments *within* the state is unknown and therefore excluded from this analysis.

The economic contributions of these shipments were estimated by using multipliers from the commercial fishing portion of this report, since both activities represent the harvest of a wild resource for commercial sale. Recognizing that commercial harvesting employs a processing sector and most reptile amphibian exports are shipped whole and/or live, better multipliers are needed, but could not be located. Economic multipliers for the reptile and amphibian trade were not available, and generating customized multipliers was beyond the scope of this study. Ratios were developed by comparing commercial fishery sales (industry revenues) to total output (multiplied effect), income and jobs. These ratios were used with the 2006 reptile and amphibian export values reported above. The results were the total estimated economic contributions of the Louisiana reptile and amphibian trade. State sales and income tax revenues were also estimated using the multiplier ratios applied in the commercial fisheries portion of this study. See Table 12 for the results.

Fur Harvests:

The value of the annual state fur harvest is estimated by the LDWF. To estimate the economic impacts of fur harvesting, multipliers were borrowed from a national economic study of trapping conducted in 1993 titled <u>An Economic Profile of the U.S. Fur Industry</u> (Southwick et al.). No newer sources are available. Ratios were developed by comparing sales (industry revenues) to total output (multiplied effect), income and jobs in the Southwick fur industry study, and adjusting to reflect state-level impacts only (versus national-level impacts). Differences in the impacts from available hunting data were used to make this adjustment. These ratios were then utilized with 2006/2007 fur harvest value

data as reported by the LDWF. State sales and income tax revenues were estimated by first averaging the ratios of tax revenues to retail sales for both recreational fishing and hunting (the only two wildlife based resource uses for which Louisiana tax revenue estimates are available), and matching the average ratio to fur harvesting revenues. The results were the estimated economic contributions of the Louisiana fur trade for pelts.

In 2006, under the Coastwide Nutria Control Program (CNCP), \$5 was awarded for each nutria tail turned in by approved trappers. Most of the pelts from these nutria were not processed (375,683 CNCP payments, only 4,613 total nutria pelts sold). The economic impact of the CNCP payments was calculated using the IMPLAN® model as "payments to households", with the assumption that this revenue was used by the trapper for regular household consumption.

Table 13 provides the final impact estimates for pelts and the CNCP calculated separately and in total.

The Economic Contributions of Louisiana's Fisheries, Wildlife and Boating Resources:

The total economic contributions of all fishery, wildlife, and boating related activities are estimated by summing the results for each activity described in this report, and are reported in Table 14.

RESULTS

The 2006 economic contributions of Louisiana's fisheries, wildlife and boating resources to the state economy are presented in the tables below. The combined contributions of all activities are presented last. Appendices B and C present detailed participation and expenditure estimates for hunting, recreational fishing, and wildlife-watching activities. Appendix D provides detailed estimates of tax revenues by activity.

Table 6: Economic Impacts of Recreational Hunting in Louisiana, 2006¹

	Retail Sales	Total Economic Effect	Earnings	Jobs	State and Local Tax Revenues	Federal Tax Revenues	Sample Size
All Hunting:	\$594,435,590	\$975,249,784	\$306,067,276	13,084	\$62,248,488	\$62,343,675	99
Residents Only:	\$548,607,832	\$900,660,868	\$278,801,736	11,824	\$56,948,353	\$56,752,879	92
Non-Residents Only:**	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Big Game Hunting:	\$390,650,265	\$644,954,463	\$208,505,478	9,057	\$41,144,354	\$42,089,752	73
Residents Only:	\$363,517,400	\$602,327,071	\$193,148,971	8,512	\$37,816,342	\$38,776,294	69
Non-Residents Only:**	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Small Game Hunting ^{††} :	\$55,738,226	\$91,742,604	\$27,112,104	1,165	\$6,336,137	\$5,677,626	44
Residents Only:	\$55,738,226	\$91,742,604	\$27,112,104	1,165	\$6,336,137	\$5,677,626	44
Non-Residents Only:**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Migratory Bird Hunting ^{†††} :	\$93,081,184	\$153,569,060	\$45,848,618	2,043	\$10,609,434	\$9,628,537	40
Residents Only:	\$83,492,866	\$136,860,793	\$40,425,229	1,784	\$9,659,621	\$8,570,131	37
Non-Residents Only:**	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Deer Hunting:	\$307,088,187	\$507,147,853	\$163,532,350	7,183	\$32,295,112	\$33,073,824	72
Residents Only:	\$276,106,394	\$457,688,177	\$144,368,163	6,300	\$28,689,109	\$29,122,183	68
Non-Residents Only:**	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Turkey Hunting:	\$73,254,800	\$120,161,594	\$35,655,437	1,533	\$8,232,808	\$7,486,191	16
Residents Only:*	\$73,254,800	\$120,161,594	\$35,655,437	1,533	\$8,232,808	\$7,486,191	16
Non-Residents Only:**	-	=	-	-	-	-	-

^{*} Sample sizes are small -- use results with caution.

^{** =} Sample size is too small to present results.

Big game includes deer, turkey, and hog/feral pig.

^{††} Small game includes rabbits and squirrels.

^{†††} Migratory birds include duck, geese, dove, woodcock, snipe, rail, gallinule, and coot.

¹ Some categories in this table contain species also included in other categories, such as "Big Game Hunting," which includes deer and turkey. Do not sum the categories above. The total hunting impacts from all forms of hunting are presented in the first category -- "All Hunting."

Table 7a: Economic Impacts of Freshwater Recreational Fishing in Louisiana, 2006

	Retail Sales	Total Economic Effect	Earnings	Jobs	State and Local Tax Revenues	Federal Tax Revenues	Sample Size
All Freshwater Fishing:	\$591,584,325	\$952,934,444	\$269,702,722	10,389	\$64,078,623	\$57,970,693	184
Residents Only:	\$542,817,586	\$869,493,036	\$246,933,163	9,388	\$59,124,866	\$53,330,891	167
Non-Residents Only:*	\$48,766,739	\$83,441,408	\$22,769,559	1,001	\$4,953,757	\$4,639,802	17

^{*} Sample sizes are small. Use results with caution.

Table 7b: Economic Impacts of Saltwater Recreational Fishing in Louisiana, 2006

	Retail Sales	Total Economic Effect	Earnings	Jobs	State and Local Tax Revenues	Federal Tax Revenues	Sample Size
All Saltwater							
Fishing:	\$472,092,061	\$757,091,876	\$210,847,634	7,733	\$49,976,489	\$45,605,182	108
Residents Only:	\$274,280,512	\$446,475,424	\$133,159,643	4,721	\$25,996,470	\$27,063,954	91
Non-Residents Only:*	\$197,811,549	\$310,616,452	\$77,687,991	3,012	\$23,980,019	\$18,541,228	17

^{*} Sample sizes are small. Use results with caution.

Table 7c: Economic Impacts of All Recreational Fishing in Louisiana, 2006

	Retail Sales	Total Economic Effect	Earnings	Jobs	State and Local Tax Revenues	Federal Tax Revenues
All Freshwater and						
Saltwater Fishing					•	
Combined:	\$1,063,676,386	\$1,710,026,320	\$480,550,355	18,122	\$114,055,112	\$103,575,875
Residents Only:	\$817,098,098	\$1,315,968,460	\$380,092,806	14,109	\$85,121,336	\$80,394,845
Non-Residents Only:*	\$246,578,288	\$394,057,860	\$100,457,549	4,013	\$28,933,776	\$23,181,030

^{*} Sample sizes are small. Use results with caution.

Table 8: Economic Impacts of Non-Consumptive Fish and Wildlife-Associated Recreation in Louisiana, 2006

All Wildlife Watching Activities:	Retail Sales	Total Economic Effect	Earnings	Jobs	State and Local Tax Revenues	Federal Tax Revenues	Sample Size
All Wildlife Watching:	\$312,430,181	\$517,095,925	\$158,486,453	6,199	\$32,315,089	\$30,867,433	79
Residents Only:	\$276,144,841	\$454,825,214	\$138,429,565	5,363	\$27,121,114	\$28,329,883	74
Non-Residents Only**:	-	-	-	-	-	-	5

^{** =} Sample size too small to present results

Table 9: Economic Impacts of Recreational Boating in Louisiana, 2006

	Retail Sales	Total Economic Effect	Earnings	Jobs	State and Local Tax Revenues		_	Federal Tax Revenues
Ş	\$ 981,600,000	\$1,330,206,821	\$ 406,944,968	14,959	\$	80,792,761	\$	82,634,436

Table 10: Economic Impacts of Commercial Fisheries in Louisiana, 2006

	Dockside Value	Retail Sales	Total Economic Effect	Earnings	Jobs	State and Local Tax Revenues	Federal Tax Revenues
Freshwater Finfish	\$4,434,856	\$29,490,809	\$39,321,079	\$6,322,268	441	\$2,794,008	\$2,558,114
Marine Finfish	\$51,359,736	\$341,530,860	\$455,374,480	\$73,217,711	5,107	\$32,357,193	\$29,625,327
Freshwater Shellfish (wild-caught)	\$1,294,147	\$8,605,791	\$11,474,388	\$1,844,918	129	\$815,327	\$746,490
Marine Shellfish	\$213,600,488	\$1,420,395,899	\$1,893,861,198	\$304,505,826	21,238	\$134,570,634	\$123,209,052
TOTALS	\$270,689,227	\$1,800,023,359	\$2,400,031,145	\$385,890,722	26,915	\$170,537,161	\$156,138,983
Menhaden	\$33,547,127	\$223,080,959	\$297,441,278	\$47,824,308	3,336	\$21,135,055	\$19,350,657
Shrimp	\$144,662,438	\$961,973,147	\$1,282,630,863	\$206,228,719	14,384	\$91,138,912	\$83,444,200
Oysters	\$35,851,947	\$238,407,501	\$317,876,668	\$51,110,027	3,565	\$22,587,117	\$20,680,123
Blue crab	\$33,079,894	\$219,973,963	\$293,298,617	\$47,158,228	3,289	\$20,840,694	\$19,081,147
Catfish	\$2,273,713	\$15,119,687	\$20,159,583	\$3,241,373	226	\$1,432,464	\$1,311,523
Wild-caught Crawfish	\$1,289,201	\$8,572,901	\$11,430,535	\$1,837,867	128	\$812,211	\$743,637

Table 11: Economic Impacts of Alligator Harvests in Louisiana, 2006

	Harvest Values /Retail Sales	Total Economic Effect	Earnings	Jobs	State and Local Tax Revenues	Federal Tax Revenues
Wild (hides + meat)	\$11,918,002	\$21,900,602	\$2,554,993	149	\$1,129,131	\$1,033,800
Farm (hides + meat)	\$41,519,817	\$75,958,735	\$8,901,058	522	\$3,933,655	\$3,601,543
Egg collection	\$3,539,835	\$6,424,145	\$758,873	43	\$335,370	\$307,055
TOTALS	\$56,977,654	\$104,283,482	\$12,214,924	714	\$5,398,156	\$4,942,399

Table 12: Economic Impacts of Reptile and Amphibian Collection in Louisiana, 2006

Export Sales	Total Economic Effect	Earnings	Jobs	State and Local Tax Revenues	Federal Tax Revenues	
\$716,851	\$955,801	\$153,679	11	\$67,916	\$62,182	

Table 13: Economic Impacts of Fur Harvests in Louisiana, 2006

	Harvest Values	Total Economic Effect	Earnings	Jobs	State and Local Tax Revenues	Federal Tax Revenues
Pelts	\$124,637	\$229,144	\$61,859	3	\$11,808	\$7,690
CNCP [†] Payments	\$1,878,415	\$2,596,407	\$626,067	21	\$128,067	\$131,609
TOTALS	\$2,003,052	\$2,825,551	\$687,924	24	\$139,875	\$139,299

[†] CNCP=Coastal Nutria Control Program - Payments of \$5.00/tail were paid to trappers for 375,683 nutria tails.

Table 14: Total Economic Impacts from Activities Associated with Louisiana's Fisheries, Wildlife and Boating Resources, 2006

Please note that the sum of the economic contributions for all fish, wildlife, and boating related activities is an estimate developed by summing the impacts for each activity listed above. Different methods were used to develop the estimates for the various activities. This summation is presented to help the reader gain a better understanding of the overall benefits these activities provide to the state economy.

Retail Sales	Total Economic Effect	Earnings	Jobs	State and Local Tax Revenues	Federal Tax Revenues
\$4,611,852,404	\$6,747,880,780	\$1,678,179,233	76,700	\$446,182,653	\$422,381,066

CONCLUSIONS

The fisheries, wildlife, and boating resources of Louisiana provide the state economy with important sources of jobs, income, tax revenues, and other benefits. These benefits are particularly important in rural or remote areas where other sources of income may be limited. Outdoor sportsmen and recreationists spend millions which benefit many other industries. Consumers spend millions more purchasing food and other products harvested from Louisiana's waters. By stimulating more than \$4.6 billion in retail sales, over 76,000 jobs, \$1.75 billion in salaries and wages, and over \$446 million in state and local tax revenues, these activities are of great value not only to industry and local businesses, but to every resident and community in Louisiana.

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APPENDICES

Appendix A: Quick Facts About Louisiana's Fisheries and Wildlife- Related Commerce

Fishing, Wildlife and Boating Combined

Louisiana's retail sales revenues related to fish, wildlife and recreational boating combined represent 10% of the state's total retail spending.

Louisiana's annual retail sales from fishing, wildlife and boating are seven times the total box office revenue for Titanic, the top grossing movie of all time.

The total economic activity generated by fishing, wildlife and boating in Louisiana represents 5.7% of the state's Gross State Product.

One of every 17 jobs in Louisiana can be attributed to fishing, wildlife or boating-related activities.

Jobs related to fishing, wildlife, and boating represent 6% of Louisiana's total employment.

There are more people employed in fishing, wildlife and boating activities in Louisiana than there are public administration employees.

The state and local tax revenues generated annually by all fish, wildlife and boating activities in Louisiana could more than pay for the total cost of building the John James Audubon bridge in New Roads, the longest cable stay bridge in North America.

The state and local tax revenue generated annually by all Louisiana's fish, wildlife and boating activities could pay the salaries of 22% of the teachers in the state.

Louisiana's state and local tax revenues generated annually by all fish, wildlife and boating activities could pay the education costs of 60,000 elementary and secondary students or 90% of all kindergarten students in the state.

Marine and Freshwater Fishing

The number of people who participate in marine and freshwater fishing in Louisiana could fill the Superdome nearly ten times.

One of every seven Louisiana residents participates in marine and/or freshwater fishing.

The number of non-residents who travel to Louisiana to participate in marine and freshwater fishing equals the population of Lafayette.

Freshwater and marine recreational fishing in Louisiana employ as many people as does the clothing and clothing accessory store industry.

One of every 100 jobs in Louisiana can be attributed to freshwater and saltwater fishing.

Marine Fishing

The number of people who participate in marine fishing in Louisiana could fill the Superdome four times.

One of every 235 jobs in Louisiana can be attributed to marine fishing.

The state and local tax revenue generated by marine fishing activities in Louisiana could pay the salaries of all the public school teachers in Tangipahoa Parish.

Freshwater Fishing

The number of people who participate in freshwater fishing in Louisiana is equal to the population of Nashville, Tennessee.

Freshwater fishing activities in Louisiana generate enough jobs to employ all of the residents of St. Helena Parish.

The state and local tax revenue generated by freshwater fishing activities in Louisiana could pay the salaries of all the public school teachers in Livingston Parish.

Hunting

The number of people who participate in hunting in Louisiana could fill the Superdome nearly four times.

One of every 140 jobs in Louisiana can be attributed to hunting.

In Louisiana there are more people employed due to hunting than there are utility employees.

Hunting activities in Louisiana support enough jobs to employ all of the residents of Madison Parish.

The state and local tax revenues generated by hunting activities in Louisiana could pay the salaries of all the public school teachers in Terrebonne Parish.

Migratory Bird Hunting

The number of people who participate in migratory bird hunting in Louisiana equals the population of Bossier Parish.

Migratory bird hunting in Louisiana supports 1.5 times as many jobs as there are New Orleans Police Department officers.

Wildlife Viewing

Retail sales revenues generated annually wildlife viewing in Louisiana are greater than the total box office revenue for 'Pirates of the Caribbean: At World's End', the fourth top grossing movie of 2007.

The state and local tax revenue generated by wildlife viewing activities in Louisiana could pay the salaries of nearly all the public school teachers in St. Charles Parish.

Commercial Fisheries

Commercial fisheries in Louisiana generate enough jobs to employ all of the residents of Plaquemines Parish.

One of every 70 jobs in Louisiana can be attributed to commercial fisheries.

The total number of jobs supported by commercial fisheries is equal to 90% of the total student body of LSU.

Boating

Boating activities in Louisiana generate enough jobs to employ all of the residents of West Baton Rouge Parish.

One of every 85 jobs in Louisiana can be attributed to boating.

The state and local tax revenues generated by boating activities in Louisiana could pay the salaries of all the public school teachers in Calcasieu Parish.

Alligator Harvests

The alligator industry in Louisiana employs half as many people as the New Orleans Police Department.

The state and local tax revenue generated by alligator activities in Louisiana could pay the salaries of all the public school teachers in Madison Parish.

Louisiana state and local tax revenues generated in one year by alligator activities could pay the public education costs of 740 elementary and secondary students.

Appendix B: Demographic Data and Participation Estimates for Hunting, Recreational Fishing, and Non-Consumptive Wildlife-Related Recreation

Appendix Table B-1: Demographic Data for Louisiana Hunters, 2006

ALL HUNTERS	Big Gam	e ¹	Small Game ²	Migrator Birds ³	ry	Deer		Turkey	,	All Hunti	ing
Race (non-white)	7.0%		19.8%	2.0%		7.1%		0.0%	*	10.1%	
Average age	45		40	47		45		43	*	45	
Gender (male)	92.5%		92.4%	100.0%		92.5%		100.0%	*	94.4%	
Marital Status (married)	78.8%		74.9%	81.6%		78.6%		76.2%	*	75.7%	
Average household											
income	\$56,090		\$45,633	\$64,267		\$55,547		\$44,084	_	\$59,259	
Education No High School	0.00/		0.40/	0.00/		0.40/		47.00/	*	0.00/	
Some High School	8.0%		9.4%	2.0%		8.1%		17.2%	*	6.0%	
High School Diploma	8.3%		8.9%	3.8%		8.4%		3.8%	*	7.7%	
1 – 3 Years College	33.5%		45.9%	40.2%		33.8%		32.7%	*	38.5%	
College Graduate	27.0%		18.5%	20.4%		27.3%		28.7%	*	23.7%	
	23.2%		17.2%	33.5%		22.4% 68	-	17.5%	<u> </u>	24.1%	
Sample Size	73		44	37		00	-	16		92	
DECIDENT											
RESIDENT											
Dage (non white)	7.9%		19.8%	2.1%		8.0%		0.00/	*	44.20/	
Race (non-white)	43		40	47		43		0.0% 43	*	11.3% 43	
Average age	1			_				_	*	_	
Gender (male) Marital Status (married)	91.6% 85.6%		92.4% 74.9%	100.0% 80.3%		91.5% 85.5%		100.0% 76.2%	*	93.7% 79.8%	
Average household	65.6%		74.9%	80.3%		65.5%		70.2%		19.8%	
income	\$54,992		\$45,633	\$64,422		\$54,365		\$44,084	*	\$58,644	
Education	ψο 1,002		ψ10,000	ψο 1, 122		φοι,σσσ		Ψ11,001		φοσ,στι	
No High School	9.0%		9.4%	2.2%		9.1%		17.2%	*	6.8%	
Some High School	9.4%		8.9%	4.1%		9.5%		3.8%	*	8.7%	
High School Diploma	37.7%		45.9%	38.2%		38.2%		32.7%	*	41.4%	
1 – 3 Years College	19.6%		18.5%	21.9%		19.9%		28.7%	*	18.5%	
College Graduate	24.3%		17.2%	33.6%		23.4%		17.5%	*	24.7%	
Sample Size	69		44	37		68		16		92	
	-			Ţ.							
NON-RESIDENT											
Race (non-white)		**			**		**				**
Average age		**			**		**				**
Gender (male)		**			**		**				**
Marital Status (married)		**			**		**				**
Average household											
income		**			**		**				**
Education											
No High School		**			**		**				**
Some High School		**			**		**				**
High School Diploma		**			**		**				**
1 – 3 Years College		**			**		**				**
College Graduate		**			**		**				**
Sample Size	4		-	3		4		-		7	

^{*} Sample size is small. Use results with caution.

** Sample size is too small to present results.

Big Game includes deer, turkey, and feral hogs.

Small Game includes rabbit, squirrel, quail, and other small game.

Migratory Birds include ducks, geese, coots, doves, woodcock, rail, gallinule, etc.

Appendix Table B-2: Demographic Data for Louisiana Anglers, 2006

			All Saltwater		
ALL ANGLERS	All Frankus	40.0	Saitwate	ľ	
ALL ANGLERS	All Freshwa	iter			
Race (non-white)	19.2%		7.5%		
Average age	45		42		
Gender (male)	76.3%		83.7%		
Marital Status (married)	68.7%		71.4%		
Average household Income	\$52,004		\$61,670		
Education	ψοΣ,σσ :		φοι,σισ		
No High School	7.9%		7.0%		
Some High School	11.9%		10.2%		
High School Diploma	37.6%		32.5%		
1-3 Year College	24.4%		26.4%		
College graduate	18.2%		23.9%		
Sample Size	184		108		
RESIDENT					
Race (non-white)	22.4%		8.8%		
Average age	45		42		
Gender (male)	74.5%		81.2%		
Marital Status (married)	71.5%		74.1%		
Average household income	\$50,646		\$60,160		
Education	700,010		400,100		
No High School	8.7%		8.2%		
Some High School	13.2%		11.9%		
High School Diploma	38.7%		33.4%		
1-3 Year College	21.0%		26.2%		
College graduate	18.4%		20.4%		
Sample Size	167		91		
•					
NON-RESIDENT					
Race (non-white)	0.0%	*	0.0%	*	
Average age	46	*	40	*	
Gender (male)	86.9%	*	98.0%	*	
Marital Status (married)	51.0%	*	55.4%	*	
Average household income	\$59,768	*	\$70,114	*	
Education					
No High School	3.0%	*	0.0%	*	
Some High School	3.5%	*	0.0%	*	
High School Diploma	30.8%	*	27.4%	*	
1-3 Year College	45.6%	*	27.9%	*	
College graduate	17.1%	*	44.8%	*	
Sample Size	17		17		

^{* =} Sample sizes are small. Use results with caution.

Appendix Table B-3: Demographic Data for Louisiana Wildlife Watchers, 2006

	Nonreside	ential ¹ Activity	Residential	All
	Resident*	Nonresident **	Activity	Participants
Race (non-white)	92.4%		18.2%	16.6%
Average age	45		51	51
Gender (male)	48.3%		48.1%	49.3%
Marital Status (married)	82.7%		72.2%	72.7%
Average Household Income	\$51,241		\$49,250	\$51,738
Education				
No high school	9.0%		6.5%	5.9%
Some high school	0.0%		6.4%	5.8%
High school diploma	32.2%		38.0%	36.7%
1-3 Years College	37.1%		21.4%	21.9%
College Graduate	21.7%		27.8%	29.6%
Sample Size	20	5	71	79

Appendix Table B-4: Participation Estimates for Louisiana Hunters, 2006

Number of participants	Big Game ¹	Small Game ²	Migratory Birds ³	Deer	Turkey	All Hunting
					46 770 *	
Resident	181,674	126,376	93,404	177,803	46,770 *	239,092
Nonresident	**	**	**	**	-	**
Total	204,414	126,376	100,271	202,330	46,770 *	270,486
Number of days						
Resident	3,917,561	1,447,085	1,382,099	3,369,930	552,103	5,791,623
Nonresident	**	**	**	**	**	**
Total	4,013,178	1,447,085	1,418,508	3,508,446	552,103	5,979,060
Average Days of						
Participation						
Resident	21.6	11.5	14.8	19.0	11.8	24.2
Nonresident	**	**	**	**	**	**
Total	19.6	11.5	14.1	17.3	11.8	22.1
Number of observations						
Resident	69	44	37	68	16	92
Nonresident	4	-	3	4	-	7
Total	73	44	40	72	16	99

^{*} Sample size is small. Use results with caution. ** Sample sizes are too small to report results.

Big Game includes deer, turkey, and feral hogs.

Small Game includes rabbit, squirrel, quail, and other small game.

Migratory Birds include ducks, geese, coots, doves, woodcock, rail, gallinule, etc.

Appendix Table B-5: Participation Estimates for Louisiana Anglers, 2006

	All Freshwater		All Saltwater	
Number of participants				
Resident	472,175		247,545	
Nonresident	76,513	*	41,953	*
Total	548,688		289,498	
Number of days				
Resident	8,312,206		2,541,387	
Nonresident	430,642	*	433,191	*
Total	8,742,848		2,974,577	
Avg. Days of Participation				
Resident	17.6		10.3	
Nonresident	5.6	*	10.3	*
Total	15.9		10.3	
Number of observations				
Resident	167		91	
Nonresident	17		17	
Total	184		108	

^{*} Sample sizes are small. Use results with caution.

Appendix Table B-6: Participation Data for Louisiana Wildlife Viewers, 2006

	Resident*	Nonresident**	Total
Number of observations	20	5	25
Number of participants	193,015		193,015
Observing wildlife	93,744		93,744
Photographing wildlife	48,637		48,637
Feeding wildlife	67,074		67,074
Number of days	3,076,108		3,076,108
Observing wildlife	1,516,635		1,516,635
Photographing wildlife	752,280		752,280
Feeding wildlife	1,101,997		1,101,997
Number of trips	901,580		901,580
Average Days Participation	15.9		15.9
Number of recreationists visiting:			
Public land	90,237		90,237
Private land	76,004		76,004
Number of recreationists observing, feeding, photographing:			
Birds	164,983		164,983
Waterfowl	141,734		141,734
Songbirds	104,815		104,815
Birds of prey	52,423		52,423
Other birds	45,404		45,404
Shorebirds	101,686		101,686
Mammals	131,903		131,903
Small land mammals	71,409		71,409
Large land mammals	86,360		86,360
Ocean mammals	5,982		5,982
Other wildlife	97,067		97,067

^{*} Sample size is small. Use results with caution.

** Sample size is too small to present results.

Appendix Table B-6: Participation Data for Louisiana Wildlife Viewers, 2006 (continued)

Residential (Around-the-Home) Activity				
Number of participants	671,455			
Feeding birds & wildlife	598,392			
Birds	577,586			
Other wildlife/fish	260,479			
Observing wildlife	490,671			
Photographing wildlife	124,909			
Visiting parks near home	70,067			
Maintaining natural areas around home	161,953			
Maintaining plantings around home	155,148			
Number of days				
Observing wildlife	68,078,709			
Photographing wildlife	3,381,353			
Number of secretionists				
Number of recreationists	407.440			
Birds	467,146			
Mammals	412,135			
Large mammals	138,540			
Small mammals	412,135			
Insects or spiders	134,627			
Amphibians or reptiles	178,209			
Fish & other insects	118,869			
Number of Observations	71			
Number of Observations				

Appendix C: Detailed Annual Expenditure Estimates for Hunting, Recreational Fishing, Non-Consumptive Wildlife-Related Recreation, and Boating

Appendix Table C-1: Average Daily and Annual Expenditures by Hunters in Louisiana, 2006

	Big Game ¹	Small Game ²	Migratory <u>Bird³</u>	<u>Deer</u>	Turkey*	All Hunting
All Hunters:						
Average daily expenditures	\$97.34	\$38.52	\$65.62	\$87.53	\$132.68	\$99.42
Average annual expenditures	\$1,911.07	\$441.05	\$928.30	\$1,517.76	\$1,566.29	\$2,197.66
Sample Size =	73	44	40	72	16	99
Resident Hunters:						
Average daily expenditures	\$92.79	\$38.52	\$60.41	\$81.93	\$132.68	\$94.72
Average annual expenditures	\$2,000.93	\$441.05	\$893.89	\$1,552.88	\$1,566.29	\$2,294.54
Sample Size =	69	44	37	68	16	92
Non-Resident Hunters:						
Average daily expenditures	**	**	**	**	**	**
Average annual expenditures	**	**	**	**	**	**
Sample Size =	4	0	3	4	0	7

Appendix Table C-2: Average Daily and Annual Expenditures by Anglers in Louisiana, 2006

	Freshwater Anglers (all species)	Saltwater Anglers (all species)
All Anglers	<u> </u>	
Average daily expenditures	\$67.64	\$185.76
Average annual expenditures	\$1,077.81	\$1,630.73
Sample Size =	184	108
Resident Anglers		
Average daily expenditures	\$65.30	\$107.93
Average annual expenditures	\$1,149.61	\$1,108.00
Sample Size =	167	91
Non-Resident Anglers*		
Average daily expenditures	\$112.77	\$456.64
Average annual expenditures	\$634.72	\$4,715.02
Sample Size =	17	17

^{*} Sample sizes are small. Use results with caution.

^{*} Sample size is small. Use results with caution. ** Sample sizes are too small to report results.

Big Game includes deer, turkey, and feral hogs.

Small Game includes rabbit, squirrel, quail, and other small game.

Migratory Birds include ducks, geese, coots, doves, woodcock, rail, gallinule, etc.

Appendix Table C-3: Average Daily and Annual Expenditures by Wildlife Watchers in Louisiana, 2006

A	Residents	Non-Residents	All Participants
Average per participant, annually On residential activities (annually)	\$174.22	_	
On non-residential activities (annually)	\$1,430.69	**	\$1.388.40
(,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	, ,		, ,
Average per participant, per day			
On non-residential activities, all non-travel expenses (including equipment)	\$89.77	**	\$97.68
On non-residential activities, travel expenses only (food, lodging, etc.)	\$90.80	**	\$119.96

^{**} Sample size is too small to report results.

Appendix Table C-4: Expenditures for Specific Items by Louisiana Hunters, 2006

Item	RESIDENTS	NON-RESIDENTS**	TOTAL
Sample Size	93	7	100
Food	\$63,611,395		\$68,804,167
Lodging	\$10,717,499		\$14,492,926
Airplane fare	\$110,494		\$110,494
Public transportation	\$8,017		\$8,017
Automobiles/Vans	\$122,248,909		\$126,873,154
Guide fees	\$974,989		\$1,046,827
Public land fees	\$4,085,590		\$4,085,590
Private land fees	\$18,468,900		\$22,454,365
Heat/cooking fuel	\$5,481,653		\$5,496,801
Equipment rentals	\$1,830,187		\$1,830,187
Boat fuel	\$6,607,985		\$7,289,651
Boat launch fees	\$1,836,940		\$1,927,829
Boat mooring	\$4,298,239		\$4,298,239
Rifles	\$29,752,811		\$31,324,706
Shotguns	\$15,551,904		\$15,551,904
Muzzle loaders	\$8,857,791		\$10,020,501
Handguns	\$3,639,325		\$3,639,325
Bows	\$15,352,908		\$15,352,908
Scopes	\$6,538,017		\$6,538,017
Decoys	\$3,853,211		\$3,884,824
Ammo	\$13,805,760		\$14,087,822
Handloading	\$1,246,283		\$1,246,283
Dogs	\$7,799,414		\$7,799,414
Other hunting equipment	\$4,974,728		\$5,251,733
Camping gear	\$7,755,737		\$7,912,927
Binoculars	\$3,120,110		\$3,198,705
Foul weather gear	\$14,759,330		\$14,972,692
Taxidermy	\$9,896,263		\$9,896,263
Other items	\$3,111,342		\$3,111,342
Boats	\$7,084,686		\$7,084,686
Canoes	\$4,221,473		\$4,221,473
Boat motors	\$1,122,614		\$1,122,614
Off-road vehicle	\$51,039,480		\$51,039,480
Other special equipment	\$2,098,235		\$2,491,209
Books	\$2,920,761		\$2,983,322
Dues	\$17,402,662		\$17,447,348
Licenses	\$5,277,202		\$12,467,613
Land purchase	\$30,157,063		\$31,469,577
Land lease	\$36,987,925		\$51,600,655
TOTAL	\$548,607,832		\$594,435,590

^{** =} Sample size is too small to present results.

Appendix Table C-5: Expenditures for Specific Items by Louisiana Freshwater Anglers, 2006

Anglers, 20	1	Т	
	RESIDENTS	NON-RESIDENTS*	TOTAL
Sample Size	167	17	184
Food	\$39,134,526	\$15,703,578	\$54,838,105
Lodging	\$5,081,675	\$288,245	\$5,369,921
Airfare	\$235,404	\$530,436	\$765,841
Public transportation	\$61,486	\$416,308	\$477,794
Private transportation	\$39,318,454	\$13,459,280	\$52,777,735
Boat fuel	\$24,887,618	\$1,944,028	\$26,831,646
Guides	\$1,751,345	\$1,003,356	\$2,754,701
Public land use fees	\$1,829,278	\$46,281	\$1,875,559
Private land use fees	\$1,336,241	\$0	\$1,336,241
Boat launching	\$2,825,257	\$909,122	\$3,734,380
Boat mooring	\$17,791,461	\$227,281	\$18,018,742
Equipment rental	\$587,379	\$0	\$587,379
Bait (live, cut, prepared)	\$15,355,207	\$7,094,625	\$22,449,832
Ice	\$6,825,826	\$1,601,368	\$8,427,195
Heating & cooking fuel	\$914,102	\$0	\$914,102
Rods, reels & components	\$31,396,916	\$1,654,047	\$33,050,963
Lines & leaders	\$8,491,864	\$258,452	\$8,750,316
Lures, flies & artificial bait	\$11,227,640	\$919,366	\$12,147,006
Hooks, sinkers, other terminal tackle	\$6,138,693	\$141,290	\$6,279,983
Tackle boxes	\$2,385,336	\$0	\$2,385,336
Creels, strings, landing nets, etc.	\$1,694,907	\$0	\$1,694,907
Bait buckets, minnow traps, etc.	\$2,114,336	\$22,728	\$2,137,064
Depth finder, fish finders, other electronics	\$5,202,850	\$0	\$5,202,850
Other fishing equipment	\$1,242,500	\$0	\$1,242,500
Camping gear	\$3,082,918	\$78,595	\$3,161,512
Binoculars	\$998,450	\$39,297	\$1,037,747
Special fishing clothing, foul weather gear	\$2,896,017	\$446,638	\$3,342,655
Bass boats	\$35,363,486	\$0	\$35,363,486
Other motorized boats	\$84,816,105	\$0	\$84,816,105
Canoes, non-motorized boats	\$1,814,199	\$0	\$1,814,199
Boat motors, trailers, hitches, etc.	\$1,844,553	\$0	\$1,844,553
Pick-ups, campers, motor homes, etc.	\$29,397,303	\$0	\$29,397,303
4x4 and off-road vehicles	\$5,907,593	\$0	\$5,907,593
Other special equipment	\$1,049,117	\$196,487	\$1,245,604
Taxidermy & processing	\$1,417,868	\$0	\$1,417,868
Books & magazines	\$1,647,182	\$45,456	\$1,692,638
Dues and contributions	\$1,048,844	\$183,097	\$1,231,941
Other misc. fishing expenditures	\$1,964,831	\$0	\$1,964,831
Land purchased for fishing	\$137,850,304	\$1,354,497	\$139,204,801
Land leased for fishing	\$4,091,393	\$0	\$4,091,393
TOTAL	\$543,020,465	\$48,563,861	\$591,584,325

^{*} Sample size is small. Use results with caution.

Appendix Table C-6: Expenditures for Specific Items by Louisiana Saltwater Anglers, 2006

	RESIDENTS	NON-RESIDENTS*	TOTAL
Sample Size	91	17	108
Food	\$23,450,544	\$6,335,183	\$29,785,727
Lodging	\$4,285,554	\$2,647,553	\$6,933,106
Airfare and public transportation	\$0	\$0	\$0
Private transportation	\$24,422,807	\$7,929,277	\$32,352,084
Boat fuel	\$15,061,669	\$4,878,324	\$19,939,992
Guides	\$3,702,423	\$7,624,539	\$11,326,962
Public land use fees	\$710,264	\$133,987	\$844,251
Private land use fees	\$443,435	\$0	\$443,435
Boat launching	\$1,527,145	\$603,389	\$2,130,534
Boat mooring	\$10,724,186	\$591,544	\$11,315,730
Equipment rental	\$3,736,215	\$0	\$3,736,215
Bait (live, cut, prepared)	\$9,066,511	\$2,601,251	\$11,667,762
Ice	\$3,700,737	\$741,688	\$4,442,425
Heating & cooking fuel	\$367,153	\$248,286	\$615,439
Rods, reels & components	\$12,721,311	\$227,281	\$12,948,592
Lines & leaders	\$3,718,128	\$102,265	\$3,820,392
Lures, flies & artificial bait	\$6,180,099	\$240,969	\$6,421,069
Hooks, sinkers, other terminal tackle	\$3,066,466	\$41,615	\$3,108,081
Tackle boxes	\$1,356,733	\$159,096	\$1,515,829
Creels, strings, landing nets, etc.	\$1,170,438	\$0	\$1,170,438
Bait buckets, minnow traps, etc.	\$728,032	\$22,728	\$750,760
Depth finder, fish finders, other electronics	\$8,201,518	\$0	\$8,201,518
Other fishing equipment	\$1,141,625	\$10,224,387	\$11,366,012
Camping gear	\$2,809,586	\$78,595	\$2,888,181
Binoculars	\$1,025,783	\$39,297	\$1,065,080
Special fishing clothing, foul weather gear	\$2,233,112	\$333,962	\$2,567,073
Motorized boats	\$57,719,355	\$0	\$57,719,355
Canoes, non-motorized boats	\$1,083,842	\$0	\$1,083,842
Boat motors, trailers, hitches, etc.	\$2,028,984	\$0	\$2,028,984
Pick-ups, campers, motor homes, etc.	\$40,636,179	\$0	\$40,636,179
Cabins	\$0	\$73,692,897	\$73,692,897
4x4 and off-road vehicles	\$5,907,593	\$0	\$5,907,593
Other special equipment	\$1,380,602	\$196,487	\$1,577,089
Taxidermy & processing	\$598,055	\$2,272,806	\$2,870,861
Books & magazines	\$693,922	\$45,456	\$739,378
Dues and contributions	\$1,435,586	\$13,847	\$1,449,433
Other misc. fishing expenditures	\$1,577,781	\$681,842	\$2,259,623
Land purchased for fishing	\$7,030,851	\$75,102,999	\$82,133,849
Land leased for fishing	\$8,636,290	\$0	\$8,636,290
TOTAL	\$274,280,512	\$197,811,549	\$472,092,061

^{*} Sample size is small. Use results with caution.

Appendix Table C-7: Expenditures for Specific Items by Louisiana Wildlife Watchers, 2006

(Non-residential activities only)

(1von restae)	RESIDENTS* NON-RESIDENTS** TOTAL								
Sample Size	20	5	25						
Food	\$13,038,262		\$13,038,262						
Lodging	\$595,349		\$595,349						
Public transportation	\$0		\$0						
Private transportation	\$12,239,733		\$12,239,733						
Guide fees	\$0		\$0						
Public land access fees	\$153,202		\$153,202						
Private land access fees	\$0		\$0						
Equipment rental	\$33,563		\$33,563						
Boat fuel	\$432,737		\$432,737						
Other boat costs	\$332,662		\$332,662						
Heating & cooking fuel	\$33,563		\$33,563						
Cameras	\$15,766,587		\$15,766,587						
Film & developing	\$13,842,888		\$13,842,888						
Binoculars & spotting scopes	\$5,777,249		\$5,777,249						
Commercial bird food	\$21,873,543		\$21,873,543						
Other bird food	\$4,946,907		\$4,946,907						
Food for other wildlife	\$12,097,939		\$12,097,939						
Nest boxes, feeders	\$12,938,858		\$12,938,858						
Other special equipment	\$4,134,824		\$4,134,824						
Tents, tarps	\$257,932		\$257,932						
Backpacking equipment	\$0		\$0						
Other camping equipment	\$0		\$0						
Day packs	\$9,395,873		\$9,395,873						
Magazines & books	\$5,872,969		\$5,872,969						
Membership dues, contributions	\$16,825,384		\$16,825,384						
Other equipment	\$1,614,969		\$1,614,969						
Off-road vehicles	\$10,068,923		\$10,068,923						
Pickup, camper, motor home	\$0		\$0						
Boats	\$3,011,372		\$3,011,372						
Trailers, boat accessories	\$3,103,117		\$3,103,117						
Cabins	\$68,255,766		\$68,255,766						
Other equipment	\$0		\$0						
Land purchases	\$4,282,486		\$4,282,486						
Land leases	\$2,426,742		\$2,426,742						
Plantings	\$32,791,440		\$32,791,440						
TOTAL	\$276,144,841		\$276,144,841						

^{*} Sample size is small. Use results with caution.

^{**} Sample size is too small to present results.

Appendix Table C-8: Estimated Expenditures and Participation Estimates for Recreational Boating in Louisiana, 2006

Boat Type and Size	<15' Power	16'-24' Power	25'-39' Power	40'+ Power	<15' Sail	16'-24' Sail	25'-39' Sail	40'+ Sail	Total
Number of boats (thousands)	141.7	167.5	9.0	1.0	0.2	0.6	0.4	< 0.1	320.4
Annual craft spending per boat Total craft spending (million \$)	\$458 \$64.9	\$1,656 \$277.3	\$7,465 \$67.4	\$25,299 \$24.4	\$489 \$0.1	\$1,830 \$1.1	\$7,440 \$3.0	\$18,329 \$0.2	\$438.4
Average days per boat Total boat days (thousands)	16 2,307.3	25 4,194.4	31 276.9	43 42.0	19 3.5	19 11.8	31 12.5	46 0.5	6,848.8
Average trip spending per boat day Total trip spending per boat per year	\$57 \$936	\$86 \$2,148	\$149 \$4,574	\$185 \$8,040	\$52 \$1,010	\$52 \$1,010	\$63 \$1,964	\$114 \$5,205	Φ5.40.0
Total trip spending (million \$) Total craft & trip spending per boat per year Total craft & trip spending (millions \$)	\$132.6 \$1,394 \$197.5	\$359.9 \$3,804 \$637.2	\$41.3 \$12,039 \$108.7	\$7.8 \$33,339 \$32.2	\$0.2 \$1,498 \$0.3	\$0.6 \$2,840 \$1.7	\$0.8 \$9,404 \$3.7	\$0.1 \$23,533 \$0.3	\$543.2 \$981.6
Trip spending/Total craft + trip spending	67%	56%	38%	24%	67%	36%	21%	22%	55%
Percent of spending by boaters	20%	65%	11%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Percent of boats Percent of boat days by boaters	44% 34%	52% 61%	3% 4%	0% 1%	0% 0%	0% 0%	0% 0%	0% 0%	100% 100%

Appendix D: Tax Revenue Detail

Appendix Table D-1: Freshwater Fishing Tax Impacts from Expenditures by Louisiana Residents in 2006 (\$)

	Employee Compensation	Proprietary Income	Household Expenditures	Enterprises	Indirect Business Tax	Total
Federal Government, NonDefense					_ ,,	
Corporate Profits Tax				8,979,819		8,979,819
Indirect Bus Tax: Custom Duty					1,169,601	1,169,601
Indirect Bus Tax: Excise Taxes					3,732,885	3,732,885
Indirect Bus Tax: Fed NonTaxes					1,267,979	1,267,979
Personal Tax: Estate and Gift Tax						0
Personal Tax: Income Tax			15,377,423			15,377,423
Personal Tax: NonTaxes (Fines- Fees)						0
Social Ins Tax- Employee Contribution	10,298,090	1,858,604				12,156,694
Social Ins Tax- Employer Contribution	10,646,490					10,646,490
	20,944,580	1,858,604	15,377,423	8,979,819	6,170,465	53,330,891
State/Local Govt, NonEducation						
Corporate Profits Tax				832,973		832,973
Dividends				3,550,580		3,550,580
Indirect Bus Tax: Motor Vehicle Lic					213,721	213,721
Indirect Bus Tax: Other Taxes					2,099,545	2,099,545
Indirect Bus Tax: Property Tax					9,334,734	9,334,734
Indirect Bus Tax: S/L NonTaxes					4,572,821	4,572,821
Indirect Bus Tax: Sales Tax					31,318,900	31,318,900
Indirect Bus Tax: Severance Tax					2,309,586	2,309,586
Personal Tax: Estate and Gift Tax						0
Personal Tax: Income Tax			3,731,463			3,731,463
Personal Tax: Motor Vehicle License			173,661			173,661
Personal Tax: NonTaxes (Fines- Fees			93,989			93,989
Personal Tax: Other Tax (Fish/Hunt)			176,338			176,338
Personal Tax: Property Taxes			82,425			82,425
Social Ins Tax- Employee Contribution	149,421					149,421
Social Ins Tax- Employer Contribution	484,708					484,708
<u>-</u>	634,129	0	4,257,876	4,383,553	49,849,307	59,124,866
Totals	21,578,710	1,858,604	19,635,299	13,363,371	56,019,772	112,455,757

Appendix Table D-2: Freshwater Fishing Tax Impacts from Expenditures by Non-Residents in 2006 (\$)

	Employee Compensation	Proprietary Income	Household Expenditures	Enterprises	Indirect Business Tax	Total
Federal Government, NonDefense	•		•	•		
Corporate Profits Tax				567,219		567,219
Indirect Bus Tax: Custom Duty					98,767	98,767
Indirect Bus Tax: Excise Taxes					315,225	315,225
Indirect Bus Tax: Fed NonTaxes					107,075	107,075
Personal Tax: Estate and Gift Tax						0
Personal Tax: Income Tax			1,408,381			1,408,381
Personal Tax: NonTaxes (Fines- Fees						0
Social Ins Tax- Employee Contribution	970,626	146,689				1,117,315
Social Ins Tax- Employer Contribution	1,003,464					1,003,464
	1,974,090	146,689	1,408,381	567,219	521,068	4,617,447
State/Local Govt, NonEducation						
Corporate Profits Tax				52,616		52,616
Dividends				224,276		224,276
Indirect Bus Tax: Motor Vehicle Lic					18,048	18,048
Indirect Bus Tax: Other Taxes					177,297	177,297
Indirect Bus Tax: Property Tax					788,276	788,276
Indirect Bus Tax: S/L NonTaxes					386,154	386,154
Indirect Bus Tax: Sales Tax					2,644,738	2,644,738
Indirect Bus Tax: Severance Tax					195,034	195,034
Personal Tax: Estate and Gift Tax						0
Personal Tax: Income Tax			341,755			341,755
Personal Tax: Motor Vehicle License			15,905			15,905
Personal Tax: NonTaxes (Fines- Fees			8,608			8,608
Personal Tax: Other Tax (Fish/Hunt)			16,151			16,151
Personal Tax: Property Taxes			7,549			7,549
Social Ins Tax- Employee Contribution	14,083					14,083
Social Ins Tax- Employer Contribution	45,685					45,685
	59,769	0	389,968	276,892	4,209,547	4,936,175
Totals	2,033,858	146,689	1,798,349	844,111	4,730,614	9,553,622

Appendix Table D-3: Saltwater Fishing Tax Impacts from Expenditures by Louisiana Residents in 2006 (\$)

	Employee Compensation	Proprietary Income	Household Expenditures	Enterprises	Indirect Business Tax	Total
Federal Government, NonDefense						
Corporate Profits Tax				3,261,167		3,261,167
Indirect Bus Tax: Custom Duty					472,715	472,715
Indirect Bus Tax: Excise Taxes					1,508,712	1,508,712
Indirect Bus Tax: Fed NonTaxes					512,476	512,476
Personal Tax: Estate and Gift Tax						0
Personal Tax: Income Tax			7,979,274			7,979,274
Personal Tax: NonTaxes (Fines- Fees						0
Social Ins Tax- Employee Contribution	5,634,025	715,429				6,349,454
Social Ins Tax- Employer Contribution	5,824,633					5,824,633
	11,458,658	715,429	7,979,274	3,261,167	2,493,904	25,908,433
State/Local Govt, NonEducation						
Corporate Profits Tax				302,508		302,508
Dividends				1,289,451		1,289,451
Indirect Bus Tax: Motor Vehicle Lic					86,379	86,379
Indirect Bus Tax: Other Taxes					848,569	848,569
Indirect Bus Tax: Property Tax					3,772,800	3,772,800
Indirect Bus Tax: S/L NonTaxes					1,848,188	1,848,188
Indirect Bus Tax: Sales Tax					12,658,095	12,658,095
Indirect Bus Tax: Severance Tax					933,461	933,461
Personal Tax: Estate and Gift Tax						0
Personal Tax: Income Tax			1,936,237			1,936,237
Personal Tax: Motor Vehicle License			90,113			90,113
Personal Tax: NonTaxes (Fines- Fees			48,770			48,770
Personal Tax: Other Tax (Fish/Hunt)			91,504			91,504
Personal Tax: Property Taxes			42,768			42,768
Social Ins Tax- Employee Contribution	81,748					81,748
Social Ins Tax- Employer Contribution	265,181					265,181
	346,929	0	2,209,392	1,591,958	20,147,491	24,295,770
Totals	11,805,587	715,429	10,188,666	4,853,126	22,641,395	50,204,202

Appendix Table D-4: Saltwater Fishing Tax Impacts from Expenditures by Non-Residents in 2006 (\$)

	Employee Compensation	Proprietary Income	Household Expenditures	Enterprises	Indirect Business Tax	Total
Federal Government, NonDefense	•		•	•		
Corporate Profits Tax				2,201,892		2,201,892
Indirect Bus Tax: Custom Duty					257,926	257,926
Indirect Bus Tax: Excise Taxes					823,194	823,194
Indirect Bus Tax: Fed NonTaxes					279,621	279,621
Personal Tax: Estate and Gift Tax						0
Personal Tax: Income Tax			3,496,792			3,496,792
Personal Tax: NonTaxes (Fines- Fees						0
Social Ins Tax- Employee Contribution	2,252,053	499,563				2,751,616
Social Ins Tax- Employer Contribution	2,328,243					2,328,243
	4,580,296	499,563	3,496,792	2,201,892	1,360,740	12,139,284
State/Local Govt, NonEducation						
Corporate Profits Tax				204,249		204,249
Dividends				870,618		870,618
Indirect Bus Tax: Motor Vehicle Lic					47,131	47,131
Indirect Bus Tax: Other Taxes					463,002	463,002
Indirect Bus Tax: Property Tax					2,058,540	2,058,540
Indirect Bus Tax: S/L NonTaxes					1,008,420	1,008,420
Indirect Bus Tax: Sales Tax					6,906,592	6,906,592
Indirect Bus Tax: Severance Tax					509,321	509,321
Personal Tax: Estate and Gift Tax						0
Personal Tax: Income Tax			848,527			848,527
Personal Tax: Motor Vehicle License			39,490			39,490
Personal Tax: NonTaxes (Fines- Fees			21,373			21,373
Personal Tax: Other Tax (Fish/Hunt)			40,098			40,098
Personal Tax: Property Taxes			18,744			18,744
Social Ins Tax- Employee Contribution	32,676					32,676
Social Ins Tax- Employer Contribution	105,999					105,999
	138,676	0	968,232	1,074,867	10,993,006	13,174,780
Totals	4,718,972	499,563	4,465,024	3,276,759	12,353,746	25,314,064

Appendix Table D-5: Hunting Tax Impacts from Expenditures by Louisiana Residents in 2006 (\$)

	Employee Compensation	Proprietary Income	Household Expenditures	Enterprises	Indirect Business Tax	Total
Federal Government, NonDefense	•		•	•		
Corporate Profits Tax				7,582,874		7,582,874
Indirect Bus Tax: Custom Duty					1,119,432	1,119,432
Indirect Bus Tax: Excise Taxes					3,572,768	3,572,768
Indirect Bus Tax: Fed NonTaxes					1,213,590	1,213,590
Personal Tax: Estate and Gift Tax						0
Personal Tax: Income Tax			17,383,851			17,383,851
Personal Tax: NonTaxes (Fines- Fees						0
Social Ins Tax- Employee Contribution	11,728,347	2,026,881				13,755,228
Social Ins Tax- Employer Contribution	12,125,135					12,125,135
	23,853,482	2,026,881	17,383,851	7,582,874	5,905,791	56,752,879
State/Local Govt, NonEducation						
Corporate Profits Tax				703,391		703,391
Dividends				2,998,235		2,998,235
Indirect Bus Tax: Motor Vehicle Lic					204,553	204,553
Indirect Bus Tax: Other Taxes					2,009,488	2,009,488
Indirect Bus Tax: Property Tax					8,934,333	8,934,333
Indirect Bus Tax: S/L NonTaxes					4,376,676	4,376,676
Indirect Bus Tax: Sales Tax					29,975,517	29,975,517
Indirect Bus Tax: Severance Tax					2,210,520	2,210,520
Personal Tax: Estate and Gift Tax						0
Personal Tax: Income Tax			4,218,340			4,218,340
Personal Tax: Motor Vehicle License			196,321			196,321
Personal Tax: NonTaxes (Fines- Fees			106,252			106,252
Personal Tax: Other Tax (Fish/Hunt)			199,348			199,348
Personal Tax: Property Taxes			93,179			93,179
Social Ins Tax- Employee Contribution	170,174					170,174
Social Ins Tax- Employer Contribution	552,027					552,027
	722,201	0	4,813,439	3,701,626	47,711,087	56,948,353
Totals	24,575,683	2,026,881	22,197,289	11,284,500	53,616,878	113,701,232

Appendix Table D-6: Hunting Tax Impacts from Expenditures by Non-Residents in 2006 (\$)

	Employee Compensation	Proprietary Income	Household Expenditures	Enterprises	Indirect Business Tax	Total
Federal Government, NonDefense	Compensation	Tropriculty income	Lapenditures	Effect prises	Iua	1000
Corporate Profits Tax				854,964		854,964
Indirect Bus Tax: Custom Duty				,	101,887	101,887
Indirect Bus Tax: Excise Taxes					325,180	325,180
Indirect Bus Tax: Fed NonTaxes					110,457	110,457
Personal Tax: Estate and Gift Tax						0
Personal Tax: Income Tax			1,703,493			1,703,493
Personal Tax: NonTaxes (Fines- Fees						0
Social Ins Tax- Employee Contribution	1,114,208	228,704				1,342,912
Social Ins Tax- Employer Contribution	1,151,904					1,151,904
	2,266,112	228,704	1,703,493	854,964	537,523	5,590,796
State/Local Govt, NonEducation						
Corporate Profits Tax				79,307		79,307
Dividends				338,049		338,049
Indirect Bus Tax: Motor Vehicle Lic					18,618	18,618
Indirect Bus Tax: Other Taxes					182,896	182,896
Indirect Bus Tax: Property Tax					813,170	813,170
Indirect Bus Tax: S/L NonTaxes					398,349	398,349
Indirect Bus Tax: Sales Tax					2,728,261	2,728,261
Indirect Bus Tax: Severance Tax					201,193	201,193
Personal Tax: Estate and Gift Tax						0
Personal Tax: Income Tax			413,367			413,367
Personal Tax: Motor Vehicle License			19,238			19,238
Personal Tax: NonTaxes (Fines- Fees			10,412			10,412
Personal Tax: Other Tax (Fish/Hunt)			19,534			19,534
Personal Tax: Property Taxes			9,131			9,131
Social Ins Tax- Employee Contribution	16,167					16,167
Social Ins Tax- Employer Contribution	52,443					52,443
	68,610	0	471,683	417,356	4,342,487	5,300,135
Totals	2,334,722	228,704	2,175,176	1,272,320	4,880,010	10,890,932

Appendix Table D-7: Wildlife Watching Tax Impacts from Expenditures by Louisiana Residents in 2006 (\$)

	Employee Compensation	Proprietary Income	Household Expenditures	Enterprises	Indirect Business Tax	Total
Federal Government, NonDefense	<u>compensation</u>		2penarares	zaiver prises	24511055 1411	
Corporate Profits Tax				4,150,900		4,150,900
Indirect Bus Tax: Custom Duty					524,358	524,358
Indirect Bus Tax: Excise Taxes					1,673,534	1,673,534
Indirect Bus Tax: Fed NonTaxes					568,463	568,463
Personal Tax: Estate and Gift Tax						0
Personal Tax: Income Tax			8,638,583			8,638,583
Personal Tax: NonTaxes (Fines- Fees						0
Social Ins Tax- Employee Contribution	5,754,467	1,070,430				6,824,896
Social Ins Tax- Employer Contribution	5,949,149					5,949,149
	11,703,616	1,070,430	8,638,583	4,150,900	2,766,354	28,329,883
State/Local Govt, NonEducation						
Corporate Profits Tax				385,040		385,040
Dividends				1,641,247		1,641,247
Indirect Bus Tax: Motor Vehicle Lic					95,816	95,816
Indirect Bus Tax: Other Taxes					941,272	941,272
Indirect Bus Tax: Property Tax					4,184,965	4,184,965
Indirect Bus Tax: S/L NonTaxes					2,050,096	2,050,096
Indirect Bus Tax: Sales Tax					14,040,947	14,040,947
Indirect Bus Tax: Severance Tax					1,035,438	1,035,438
Personal Tax: Estate and Gift Tax						0
Personal Tax: Income Tax			2,096,227			2,096,227
Personal Tax: Motor Vehicle License			97,558			97,558
Personal Tax: NonTaxes (Fines- Fees			52,800			52,800
Personal Tax: Other Tax (Fish/Hunt)			99,061			99,061
Personal Tax: Property Taxes			46,304			46,304
Social Ins Tax- Employee Contribution	83,495					83,495
Social Ins Tax- Employer Contribution	270,850					270,850
	354,345	0	2,391,950	2,026,287	22,348,533	27,121,114
Totals	12,057,961	1,070,430	11,030,533	6,177,186	25,114,887	55,450,997

Appendix Table D-8: Wildlife Watching Tax Impacts from Expenditures by Non-Residents in 2006 (\$)

	Employee Compensation	Proprietary Income	Household Expenditures	Enterprises	Indirect Business Tax	Total
Federal Government, NonDefense						
Corporate Profits Tax				486,133		486,133
Indirect Bus Tax: Custom Duty					73,083	73,083
Indirect Bus Tax: Excise Taxes					233,249	233,249
Indirect Bus Tax: Fed NonTaxes					79,230	79,230
Personal Tax: Estate and Gift Tax						0
Personal Tax: Income Tax			1,228,731			1,228,731
Personal Tax: NonTaxes (Fines- Fees						0
Social Ins Tax- Employee Contribution	876,162	102,815				978,977
Social Ins Tax- Employer Contribution	905,804					905,804
	1,781,966	102,815	1,228,731	486,133	385,561	3,985,206
State/Local Govt, NonEducation						
Corporate Profits Tax				45,094		45,094
Dividends				192,215		192,215
Indirect Bus Tax: Motor Vehicle Lic					13,354	13,354
Indirect Bus Tax: Other Taxes					131,190	131,190
Indirect Bus Tax: Property Tax					583,281	583,281
Indirect Bus Tax: S/L NonTaxes					285,733	285,733
Indirect Bus Tax: Sales Tax					1,956,961	1,956,961
Indirect Bus Tax: Severance Tax					144,314	144,314
Personal Tax: Estate and Gift Tax						0
Personal Tax: Income Tax			298,162			298,162
Personal Tax: Motor Vehicle License			13,877			13,877
Personal Tax: NonTaxes (Fines- Fees			7,510			7,510
Personal Tax: Other Tax (Fish/Hunt)			14,091			14,091
Personal Tax: Property Taxes			6,586			6,586
Social Ins Tax- Employee Contribution	12,713					12,713
Social Ins Tax- Employer Contribution	41,239					41,239
	53,952	0	340,225	237,309	3,114,834	3,746,319
Totals	1,835,917	102,815	1,568,956	723,442	3,500,395	7,731,526

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Appendix E: 2006 Louisiana Commercial Fisheries Landings

Year	Species	Metric Tons	Pounds	Value
2006	BOWFIN	63.2	139,378	\$156,294
2006	BUFFALOFISHES	1,725.2	3,803,343	\$784,369
2006	CARP, COMMON	183.7	404,967	\$39,541
2006	CARP, GRASS	31.5	69,337	\$13,295
2006	CARPS AND MINNOWS	8.2	18,096	\$107,218
2006	CATFISH, BLUE	1,460.0	3,218,822	\$1,548,917
2006	CATFISH, CHANNEL	502.5	1,107,827	\$561,146
2006	CATFISH, FLATHEAD	146.3	322,531	\$160,014
2006	CATFISHES & BULLHEADS	8.4	18,428	\$3,636
2006	GARS	244.7	539,442	\$418,752
2006	SHAD, GIZZARD	399.2	880,082	\$641,674
	Freshwater finfish	4,772.9	10,522,253	\$4,434,856
2006	AMBERJACK, GREATER	53.3	117,563	\$123,092
2006	AMBERJACK, LESSER	2.8	6,106	\$7,003
2006	BASS, LONGTAIL	0.2	462	\$444
2006	BIGEYE	0.5	1,130	\$581
2006	BLACK DRIFTFISH	1.5	3,380	\$4,560
2006	BROTULA, BEARDED	0.3	680	\$671
2006	COBIA	5.6	12,430	\$22,433
2006	CROAKER, ATLANTIC	3.8	8,383	\$30,770
2006	DOLPHINFISH	17.0	37,461	\$33,308
2006	DRUM, BLACK	873.7	1,926,253	\$1,365,989
2006	DRUM, FRESHWATER	201.0	443,126	\$67,977
2006	ESCOLAR	39.0	86,060	\$57,853
2006	FINFISHES, UNC FOR FOOD	0.2	338	\$66
2006	FINFISHES, UNC GENERAL	3.3	7,241	\$8,783
2006	FLOUNDER, FLUKES	38	83,812	\$112,258
2006	GAG	8.3	18,290	\$45,228
2006	GROUPER, BLACK	0.4	931	\$2,330
2006	GROUPER, MARBLED	0.6	1,312	\$2,688
2006	GROUPER, SNOWY	7.4	16,401	\$35,485
2006	GROUPER, WARSAW	28.2	62,102	\$121,600
2006	GROUPER, YELLOWEDGE	50.4	111,088	\$293,536
2006	HAKE, ATLANTIC, RED/WHITE	1.8	3,889	\$3,561
2006	HERRINGS	353.7	779,814	\$115,719
2006	HIND, RED	0.2	354	\$617
2006	JACK, ALMACO	3.5	7,700	\$7,212

Appendix E: 2006 Louisiana Commercial Fisheries Landings (cont.)

Year	Species	Metric Tons	Pounds	Value
2006	JACK, BAR	5.7	12,485	\$8,389
2006	KING WHITING	4.3	9,559	\$4,382
2006	MACKEREL, KING	440.4	970,817	\$1,112,246
2006	MACKEREL, SPANISH	3.4	7,476	\$5,275
2006	MENHADEN	312,807.50	689,615,455	\$33,547,127
2006	MULLET, STRIPED (LIZA)	11.6	25,652	\$4,827
2006	OILFISH	2.6	5,762	\$4,285
2006	POMPANO, FLORIDA	12.2	26,955	\$89,084
2006	PORGY, RED	5.2	11,440	\$10,349
2006	PORGY, WHITEBONE	0.2	521	\$292
2006	RUNNER, BLUE	7.4	16,391	\$8,766
2006	SCAMP	15.5	34,223	\$86,896
2006	SCORPIONFISH, SPINYCHEEK	0.2	550	\$558
2006	SEATROUT, SAND	7.8	17,213	\$16,022
2006	SEATROUT, SPOTTED	0.9	2,042	\$4,068
2006	SHARK, BLACKTIP	229	504,780	\$140,622
2006	SHARK, SHORTFIN MAKO	2.3	5,138	\$3,718
2006	SHARKS	14.5	31,859	\$230,274
2006	SHEEPSHEAD	256.4	565,331	\$194,652
2006	SNAPPER, BLACK	1.2	2,736	\$5,097
2006	SNAPPER, GRAY	13.5	29,666	\$61,175
2006	SNAPPER, LANE	7.9	17,325	\$33,977
2006	SNAPPER, QUEEN	0.1	173	\$239
2006	SNAPPER, RED	747.7	1,648,439	\$4,459,621
2006	SNAPPER, SILK	1.5	3,213	\$5,740
2006	SNAPPER, VERMILION	165.6	365,082	\$762,078
2006	SNAPPER, YELLOWTAIL	0	92	\$149
2006	SWORDFISH	208.8	460,345	\$904,375
2006	TILEFISH	0.2	511	\$450
2006	TILEFISH, GOLDFACE	13	28,710	\$41,311
2006	TRIGGERFISH, GRAY	7.4	16,228	\$17,339
2006	TRIPLETAIL	1.7	3,780	\$3,689
2006	TUNA, ALBACORE	5.1	11,274	\$3,963
2006	TUNA, BIGEYE	24.6	54,267	\$186,044
2006	TUNA, BLACKFIN	1.9	4,247	\$1,311
2006	TUNA, BLUEFIN	14.4	31,767	\$123,139
2006	TUNA, LITTLE TUNNY	4.8	10,493	\$4,047
2006	TUNA, YELLOWFIN	921.2	2,030,948	\$6,721,270
2006	WAHOO	45.2	99,638	\$89,126
	Saltwater finfish	317,707.6	700,418,889	\$51,359,736

Appendix E: 2006 Louisiana Commercial Fisheries Landings (cont.)

Year	Species	Metric Tons	Pounds	Value
2006	CRAYFISHES OR CRAWFISHES	665.9	1,468,056	\$1,289,201
2006	TURTLE, SLIDERS	1.3	2,846	\$1,752
2006	TURTLE, SNAPPING	0.5	1,185	\$2,233
2006	TURTLE, SOFT-SHELL	0.4	957	\$961
	Freshwater shellfish and turtles	668.1	1,473,044	\$1,294,147
2006	CRAB, BLUE	23,866.6	52,616,202	\$32,677,480
2006	CRAB, BLUE, PEELER	53.6	118,235	\$271,305
2006	CRAB, BLUE, SOFT	10.6	23,468	\$131,109
2006	CRAB, FLORIDA STONE CLAWS	0.7	1,635	\$4,183
2006	OYSTER, EASTERN	5,156.40	11,367,733	\$35,851,947
2006	SHELLFISH	1.7	3,714	\$1,816
2006	SHRIMP, BROWN	21,229.70	46,802,937	\$37,781,737
2006	SHRIMP, PINK	7	15,489	\$18,015
2006	SHRIMP, SEABOB	408.1	899,773	\$363,141
2006	SHRIMP, WHITE	39,569.90	87,235,883	\$106,499,545
2006	SQUIDS	0.2	482	\$210
	Saltwater shellfish	90,304.5	199,085,551	\$213,600,488
	Totals – All Species	413,453.60	911,499,737	\$270,689,227